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STATE OF MISSOURI OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND ARCHIVES SERVICE

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JIDE TO THE MORMON WAR PAPERS



VOL. II, NO. 4





JAMES C. KIRKPATRICK SECRETARY OF STATE N 1 6 1981 157

DEPOSITORY DOCUMENT

ARCHIVES INFORMATION BULLETIN



SECRETARY OF STATE STATE OF MISSOURI JEFFERSON CITY

JAMES C. KIRKPATRICK

My Fellow Missourians:

It is a pleasure to present to you this issue of the Archives Information Bulletin.

Now in its second year of publication, the Archives Information Bulletin continues to be a widely available and up to date source of archival information. The Bulletin was designed to make available to as many Missourians as possible information on the holdings of the State Archives.

We believe this goal has been accomplished. visiting Jefferson City, it is now possible to quickly discover the wide range of historical materials permanently preserved in the Archives.

In our continuing labors to serve the citizens of Missouri. I remain

Gordially,

James Gargatrick

Secretary of State

PREFACE

Since its inception in 1965, the Missouri State Archives has accessioned and arranged more than 9,000 cubic feet of permanent state records. During the same period, guides to the archival holdings were published in 1970 and 1975 to aid potential researchers.

As the *Bulletin* begins its second year of publication, our goal remains to provide more immediate and more complete information on the records held by the Archives. The purpose of the *Bulletin* is to provide a more detailed description of the various records held than is possible in the periodic guides. The *Bulletins* will allow a fexibility previously unobtainable including subject guides to records.

The Archives Information Bulletin represents the first phase in an expanded descriptive program to provide greater access to the records held by the Missouri State Archives.

Gary W. Beahan State Archivist

INTRODUCTION

The records of the Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate the Late Difficulties with the Mormons (1838-39), the so-called "Mormon War Papers," constitute the single most important collection of official documentation relating to the causes of that conflict and the conduct of the militia in suppressing it. The purpose of this *Bulletin* is to provide a detailed descriptive calendar of the documents assembled by the Committee during their investigation. Although the evidence collected was published by authority of the General Assembly in 1841, copies of this rare pamphlet are difficult to locate. We hope this *Bulletin* will promote greater use of the documentation through easier access.

To comprehend the perplexity of problems facing the Committee, one must briefly recount the sequence of events leading to the expulsion of the Mormons from the State of Missouri.

The roots of the conflict with the Mormons may be traced to the arrival of the first Mormon missionaries in the fall of 1830. Ostensibly the Mormons came to minister to the Kansas and other tribes of Indians. Suitably impressed with the country, other Mormons were encouraged to immigrate. By 1833 they had established a large settlement at Independence in Jackson County, where their Prophet Joseph Smith proclaimed he had been "called by God" to establish a Mormon community.

The Mormons bought huge parcels of land, established their own newspaper, the "Morning Star Evening Star", and were outspoken in their intentions to "establish the New Jerusalem." Combined with their unorthodox religious teachings and what was viewed as an abolitionist stance, they aroused the mistrust, fear and contempt of most non-Mormons. Riots and fighting soon broke out resulting in the death of several participants. The office of the "Morning Star Evening Star" and other Mormon businesses were destroyed.

After some resistance including an appeal to Governor Daniel Dunklin (1832-1836), the Mormons were forced to flee to Clay County where they settled around Liberty. Tension continued to mount and by 1836, they had moved into the newly created county of Caldwell and established the town of Far West. The community grew rapidly and by 1838 numbered approximately 3,000. In the face of constant hostility, the Mormons became increasingly more belligerent. No longer content to retreat in the face of difficulties, they sought rather to retaliate when confronted.

As more Mormons continued to arrive, they began spilling over into the surrounding counties of Carroll and Daviess where the non-Mormons mobilized to drive them out. In retaliation, the Mormons attacked and burned the settlements at Gallatin and Millport on October 18, 1838.

Due to the escalating violence and repreated requests from citizens for assistance and protection, Governor Lilburn W. Boggs (1836-1840) called out the militia on October 17, 1838. General John Clark assumed command

of the militia and under Bogg's direct order to "exterminate" and drive the Mormons from the state, he had assembled between two and three thousand troops at Far West near the end of October.

On October 30, a force of two hundred armed citizens attacked a group of Mormons at Haun's Mill in Caldwell County killing seventeen and wounding thirteen others. By this time the battle lines were drawn at Far West, but secret negotiations culminated in the surrender and arrest of Joseph Smith and other church leaders. They were bound over for trial and their followers were ordered to leave the state.

After a preliminary hearing before Judge Austin A. King of Ray County on November 11, 1838, Joseph Smith and nine others were bound over on charges of murder and treason. After a winter spent in the Liberty, Missouri jail, Smith and the others were to be moved to Boone County to stand trial on a change of venue. On April 6, 1839 while being transported, the prisoners escaped and fled to Illinois.

By the summer of 1839, all remaining Mormons had left the state. Missourians remained uneasy, fearful of a Mormon return while the press commented at length on the disturbance and in particular on the role of the militia in its supression.

Due to the publicity generated by the suppression of the Mormons, Governor Boggs, in his Second Biennial Message to the General Assembly on November 20, 1838, reported that the difficulties had assumed a "more serious aspect" and that it had been necessary to call out "a portion of the militia to quiet these disturbances and to restore peace and order to the Community." He added that the troops had been discharged, but refrained from further comment so as not to interfere with the ongoing "judicial investigation." Boggs also informed the legislature that he had directed General John Clark to report to him on the facts concerning this "unfortunate affair" as early as possible. After receiving the report and documents, the Governor pledged to "lay the whole subject" before the legislature "with all the documents in relation to it" in his possession.

On November 22, 1838 the House after resolving itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Republic, took up the Governor's Message and by resolution referred that portion relating to the Mormon difficulties to a select committee of seven "to act jointly with such committee as may be appointed by the Senate, with instructions to inquire into the cause of said disturbances, and the conduct of the military operations in suppressing them with power to send for persons and papers." The House further resolved that the Governor communicate "all the information in his possession in relation the the recent difficulties . . . copies of all orders issued by the Executive . . . with copies of all correspondence " to the House.

The Senate took up the Resolution on November 23, 1838 and concurred appointing a committee of three consisting of Senators Archibald W. Turner, Smallwood V. Noland and Charles R. Scott. In turn, the Speaker of the House appointed Representatives Henry S. Geyer, John

Miller, George F. Bollinger, Samuel D. South, George W. Huston, Charles Casterphen and M. M. Maughas to the select committee on November 26th.

The Joint Select Committee met in the Senate Chamber on November 30, 1838 and proceeded to organize electing Senator Turner as Chairman. On December 5, Governor Boggs complied with the request of the House and turned over to the committee all the information in his possession including General Clark's report and "a portion of the testimony taken . . . before the Hon. Austin A. King."

The Turner Committee met throughout the first half of December and presented their report to the Senate on December 18th and to the House on December 20th. The Committee reported that it would be "unwise and injudicious under all the existing circumstances . . . to predicate a report upon the papers, documents, etc., purporting to be copies of the evidence taken before an examining court . . . in Ray County." Such evidence would be ex parte and not the desired basis for a "fair and candid investigation." If the evidence were published, it might impair the constitutional rights of the accused to a fair trial and "prejudice public sentiment against them." Further, the additional documentation needed for a candid investigation would interfere with pending court proceedings. Therefore, the committee recommended that "a committee, after the adjournment of the General Assembly, go into the vicinity of the scene of difficulties, and make their investigation . . . as the Legislature may direct." The Committee concluded that "it would not be proper to publish the evidence, orders and correspondence between the officers in command and the Executive, without the evidence on which they were founded; and that evidence not sufficiently full and satisfacotry to authorize its publication." The following resolutions were recommended for adoption:

Resolved. That it is inexpedient at this time, to prosecute further the inquiry into the causes of the late disturbances and the conduct of the military operations in suppressing them.

Resolved. That it is inexpedient to publish at this time, any of the documents accompanying the Governor's Message in relation to the late disturbances.

Resolved. That it is expedient to appoint a joint committee, composed of ______ Senators, and _____ Representatives to investigate the cause of said disturbances, and the conduct of the military operations in suppressing them, to meet at such time, and to be invested with such powers as may be prescribed by law.

On December 20, 1838 the House took up the report of the Committee and adopted the first two resolutions. The third resolution was amended by adding the words "and that when the committee shall have completed such investigation, they shall inform the Governor, whose duty it shall be to convene the General Assembly forthwith for the purpose of receiving and acting upon said report" and adopted.

On January 3, 1839, the Senate took up the House Joint Resolution relating to the Mormon disturbance and approved the first and second resolutions. On January 10th the third resolution was approved after striking out the House amendment. In addition the Senate added the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, that the three foregoing resolutions be referred to a joint committee of the two Houses, heretofore raised on the subject of the Mormon difficulties, with instructions to report a bill in conformity thereto, as soon as they can conveniently prepare the same.

The House concurred with the Senate on January 12, 1839.

The Joint Committee met on January 14th and selected a subcommittee of Senator Turner and Representatives Huston and Geyer to draft a bill in conformity with the resolutions of the original committee report.

On January 16th, Senator Turner from the select committee introduced a bill entitled "A Bill to Provide for an Investigation of the Late Disturbances in this State." The bill required the formation of a joint committee composed of two senators and three representatives to meet at Richmond and conduct a thorough investigation with the power to issue subpoenas and punish contempts as if a court of record. Upon completion of the investigation, the Committee was required to make a report setting forth the facts and to the cause of the disturbance and the conduct of the militia. If a meeting of the General Assembly would be required to act on the report, the Committee was required to communicate the same to the Governor. The original report and evidence were required to be desposited with the Secretary of State.

If the legislature were not convened within twenty days after deposit of the documents, the Secretary of State was required to have the report published and distributed. On January 31, 1839, the Senate approved the bill with minor wording amendments and informed the House of its action.

On February 4, 1839, the House took up the bill and laid it on the table until July 4th effectively preventing passage.

Although the Mormon difficulties had subsided by the end of the legislative session, the reports of alleged misconduct, persecution and cruelty on the part of the State of Missouri in dealing with the disturbance continued unabated well into the 1840's. So inflammatory were the accusations that in his Biennial Message to the General Assembly in 1840, Governor Boggs urged the publication of the evidence gathered in 1838 by the investigating committee so that ". . . . the reputation of our State can be rescued from reproach by an exposition of the true causes and events of these difficulties."

In response to the Governor's Message, the House and Senate ordered on February 16, 1841, the printing of two thousand copies of "the evidence taken before the examining court in relation to Mormon difficulties and such of the letters, orders and correspondence" as may be selected by a joint committee. The documents were to be published in pamphlet form under the direction of the Secretary of State.

The Joint Committee on Publication made its report on February 17, 1841 and recommended that all documents should be published "without suppressing any part thereof". Further the Committee requested that a complete record of the 1838 investigating committee and related material be printed. Finally the material to be published was to "be arranged by the Secretary of State in the manner that he in his judgement may deem best." The report received the approval of the General Assembly and was published in 1841.

Although the Committee recommended that all documents relating to the Mormons be published, the journals to the investigating and bill preparation committees were not included though they have survived as a part of the "Mormon War Papers."

Presumably the copies of the evidence, etc. prepared for publication were retained by the Secretary of State for safekeeping along with the original committee journals. As early as 1908, the records were described as a part of a series of "Special Collections" among the Records of the Office of Secretary of State where they remain as a part of Record Group 5. Whether the records were placed with the Secretary of State due to their importance or because they were published is not known. If the records had been retained along with those of the legislature, they would have been destroyed in the Capitol fire of February, 1911.

A comparison of the original documents with the 1841 published edition shows that all of the records have not survived. The missing records constitute a total of twenty pages in the printed version and relate almost exclusively to the evidence and testimony gathered before Judge Austin A. King at a preliminary hearing in Richmond, Missouri on November 12, 1838.

In the interest of clarity, the records described in this *Bulletin* have been arranged in the following order for descriptive purposes:

- Journal of the Investigating Committee, 30 November 1838-17 December 1838.
- Journal of the Second or Bill Drafting Committee, 14 January 1839.
- Copies of Legislative Proceedings, evidence, orders and correspondence examined by the Investigating Committee and prepared for publication by the Secretary of State, 1838-1841.

The journals have been described on a series level only and comprise Part I of this Guide. Part II consists of and has been arranged as a calendar of documents due to its rarity and importance. The internal arrangement of the calendar follows exactly the printed version of 1841. Missing documents are so noted, and each original has been assigned an item number by which it will be referred to in the index. Each entry also provides the page reference to the published compilation.

Although calendars are not normally produced for archival records, it was felt that an exception was justified in this case. Hopefully this "Guide" will promote a greater awareness and utilization of this important collection.

In addition to the records described in this "Guide", other materials relating to the Mormon conflict include militia muster rolls and pay accounts, Record Group 133, Records of the Office of Adjutant General. Subsequent correspondence relating to the Mormons in Missouri is included in the Papers of Governor Thomas Reynolds (1840-1844), Record Group 3, Records of the Office of the Governor.

Other repositories containing records in relation to the Mormons in Missouri include the Western Historical Manuscript Collection, University of Missouri-Columbia and the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis.

NOTE: Both the manuscript and printed version of the Records of the Joint Committee to Investigate the Late Mormon Disturbances have been microfilmed by the Archives and are available for purchase. For additional information contact the State Archivist, Records Management and Archives Service, 1001 Industrial Drive, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101.

Special thanks are due Frank A. Whelan, Staff Archivist, and Patsy Luebbering, staff technician, who spent many hours reprocessing and inventorying the records enumerated in this *Bulletin*. Staff member Marilyn Gross also assisted with the publication, and the final manuscript was typed for the printer by Dorothy Kemper.

September 2, 1980

Gary W. Beahan State Archivist Head Quarter of the Milia City of Sefferson Acts 27 1838

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Ine the order of this morning to you derecting you to cause 400 monthled min to be Amos Rus Esgr of May & Mily le Millians one of my this information of the most appel - Ing Character which enterity Changes the face of things and places the Mornions in the attitude of an open and avorsed defeares of the laws and of having made war whom the people of this State your orders are therefore to has two your Chrations with all possible speed The Mormon must be realed as onemies and must be usterminated or driver from the State if nuesar for the bublic heave their outrages are beyond all discreption If you can merease your force you are authorized to do so to any extent you may consider necessary I have just issued orcus to mayor Gul Willock of Marion Co to laise 500 mew and to march thin to the Morther hart of Davids and the write with Seul Doughow of Clay who has how orcered with 500 men to proceeds to the same fourt for the purpose of intercepting the retreat of the - mornion to the morth they have hew an to communicate with you by usprip, you can also Communicate with them if you find it mecessary Instead therefore of proceeding as the first directed to unstate the citizens of Llavis in this homes you will proceed immediately to Ruhmonas and thew operato against the

mornous Bong Gul Parts of Ray has heard or dered to have four hundred of his Brigade in reading to form you at Ruhmond The whole force with he placed under your Command

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SOURCES

Jennings, Warren A. "The Expulsion of the Mormons from Jackson County, Missouri." *Missouri Historical Review* 64 (Oct. 1969): 41-63.

Missouri. Department of State. Document Containing the Correspondence, Orders, Etc., in Relation to the Disturbances With the Mormons and the Evidence Given Before the Honorable Austin A. King, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Missouri . . . in a Criminal Court of Inquiry . . . On the Trial of Joseph Smith, Jr., and Others . . . Published by Order of the General Assembly. Fayette: 1841.

Missouri. Journal of the House of Representatives. City of Jefferson: 1839, 1841.

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Robertson, R. J., Jr. "The Mormon Experience in Missouri, 1830-1841. Missouri Historical Review 68 (April 1971): 180-298; (July 1974): 393-415.

COVER ILLUSTRATIONS

The illustrations on the bulletin cover were provided courtesy of the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri 65211. Dr. Richard S. Brownlee, Director.

PART I. COMMITTEE JOURNALS, 1838-1839

The following entries describe the only extant record of proceedings of the joint legislative committees established to investigate the Mormon disturbances.

JOURNAL OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE LATE DIFFICULTIES WITH THE MORMONS. 30 NOV 1838 - 17 DEC 1838 - 1 folder

Arranged chronologically by date of meeting, the proceedings include committee organization, list of members, order of business, drafts of the committee report, and a list of documents prepared to assist the committee in its deliberations.

JOURNAL OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE APPOIN—TED TO REPORT A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE LATE DIS—TURBANCES IN THIS STATE. 14 JAN 1839. 1 item.

The sole entry for this committee, the proceedings relate to the election of a sub-committee to prepare a draft bill.

PART II. A CALENDAR OF THE LEGISLATIVE PRO-CEEDINGS, EVIDENCE, ORDERS AND CORR-ESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE MORMON DISTURBANCES, 1838-1841.

The documents enumerated in this calendar follow the arrangement of the pamphlet published in 1841. Each surviving original has been assigned a consecutive item number for indexing purposes. With the exception of the legislative proceeding, the following data is given for each document: date, writer, recipient, place written, a brief summary of the contents and page reference to printed version. In all cases the documents listed are copies of the originals as prepared by the Secretary of State for publication. The arrangement of the documents falls roughly into four main categories: legislative proceedings; correspondence and orders; evidence; and certificates. The resultant chronology shows the gradual development of events culminating with the publication of the evidence in 1841. Published documents for which no original exist are noted in sequence and identified by the use of an asterick by the item number.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS I

- 1. 1838 House Resolution referring Governor's Message on Mormon difficulties to a joint select Committee. (page 1)
- 2. 1838 Senate Concurrence with House Resolution relating Nov 23 to the Mormon difficulties. (page 1)
- 3. 1838 Report of the Joint Committee on the Mormon Dec 18 Investigation to the Senate. (pages 1-4)

4. * 1839 Senate Concurrence to House Resolution instruc-Jan 10 ting joint committee on Mormon difficulties to report a bill on same. (page 4) 5. * 1839 Report of the Select Committee to the Senate of "A Jan 16 Bill to Provide for an Investigation of the Late Disturbances in this State." Text of Bill included. (pages 4-7) 6. * 1839 Senate Concurrence with the bill to provide for an investigation of the Mormon difficulties with Jan 31 amendments, (page 7) 7. * 1839 House tables consideration of the Mormon bill until Feb 4 4 July. (page 7) 8. 1839 S. M. Smith, Kirtland, Ohio to Governor Boggs, Mar 21 Jefferson City, Mo. Informs Governor of letter received from the widow and others relative to the facts surrounding the murder of his brother at Far West, Recites facts and asks that perpetrators be punished. Does not believe Governor would call for extermination of Mormons. (pages 8-9) 9. * 1840 Extract from third Biennial Message of Governor Nov 17 Boggs relative to the Mormon difficulties. Calls for publication of the evidence so that "the reputation of our State can be rescued from reproach." (pages 9-10) 10. * 1841 Joint Resolution ordering the printing of two thousand copies of the evidence, etc. in relation to the Mormon difficulties as may be selected by a joint committee. (page 10) 11. 1841 William M. Campbell, et. al., Joint Committee, Feb 17 Jefferson City to James L. Minor, Secretary of State, Jefferson City. Request by the Joint Committee on Publication that all documents on file relating to the Mormons be turned over to the Committee. (page 11) 12. 1841 James L. Minor, Secretary of State, Jefferson City To William M. Campbell, J. W. Redman, W. T. Wood, Feb 17 J. B. Thompson of Joint Committee, Jefferson City. Minor informs committee that all documents relating to the Mormons are already in possession of the

committee. (page 11)

bances.

Report of the Joint Committee Appointed to examine

the documents in relation to the Mormon Distur-

13.

1841

Feb 17

Committee reports that all documents should be published "without suppressing any part thereof" including prior legislative proceedings. (pages 11-12)

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS II

14. * 1838 Extract from the Second Biennial Message of Governor Boggs relative to the Mormon difficulties.

Boggs informs the Legislature that events forced the calling out of the militia to restore peace. Limits his remarks due to the current judicial investigation and promises to lay all documents including a militia report before the legislature. (pages 12-13)

- 15. 1838 House Resolution requesting Governor to communicate "all information in his possession in relation to the recent difficulties" to the House. (page 13)
- 16. 1838 Governor Boggs, Jefferson City To House of Representatives, Jefferson City.

Governor complies with House Resolution of November 22 including the report of General Clark and "a portion of the testimony" taken before Honorable Austin A. King, Judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit at Richmond, Ray County. Governor defends use of troops based on information received and transmits "voluntary testimony" from the principal men among the Mormons relative to the conduct of the militia. (pages 13-14)

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, ETC.

17. 1838 Sworn Statement of Adam Black, Daviess County, Aug 28 Missouri.

Testimony given before William Dryden, J. P. of events of 8 Aug 1838 in Daviess County when his home was surrounded by a force of about 154 men by whom his life and lives of other citizens were threatened if they did not sign a petition not to molest the people called Mormons. He gives a list of persons guilty of aiding and abetting in committing and perpetrating the above offence. (page 15)

18. 1838 Daniel Ashby, James Keyte, Sterling Price, Bruns-Sep 1 wick, Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City.

States concern over a scheme of the Mormons to use the Indians to "work general destruction of all that is not Mormon," and contains a statement by an ex-Mormon,

Nathan Marsh, confirming their fears of this plan. The signers suggest issuing orders to the Militia in case of emergency. (pages 15-16)

The Clerk of Circuit Court of Carroll County,

19. 1838 Sep 6

Carrollton, Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City. Transmits affidavit of John N. Sapp relative to the Mormons in Daviess County. Swears that he was a member of the Sect but left Aug. 15 last, by stealth; tells of the building of block-houses and the arming of groups of men designated as Danites and of their object of inducing the Indians to help them in making war on the Missourians. Sworn before Clerk of County Court.

20. 1838 Sep 12 Citizens of Daviess and Livingston Counties, Daviess County to Governor Boggs, Jefferson City.

Joseph Dickson. (pages 17-18)

Asks for protection from the Mormons and recounts attack on Adam Black and the capture of guns, ammunition and prisoners by the Mormons. The writer recounts an attack in Livingston County upon a family and their plans to removing property in said county held in lien by James Welden. As settlers of the frontier who had already experienced nearly all difficulties of a new country, they ask protection and support from the State. Signed by George F. Prichard before Clerk of Court, R. Wilson. (pages 18-19)

21. 1838 Sep 12 Gen. David R. Atchison, Headquarters, 3d Div. Mo. Mi., Richmond, Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo.

From information received from counties of Daviess and Caldwell, he is convinced an insurrection does exist. Actions to put down the insurrection are listed by him, including assistance to civil officers and citizens of Daviess and Caldwell Counties. Acknowledges assistance of Col. Wiley C. Williams, his aide. (pages 19-20)

22. 1838 Aug 30 B. M. Lisle, Adjutant General, Jefferson City to Gen. David R. Atchison, 3d Div. Mo. Mi., Richmond, Mo.

Dispatches orders from Commander-in-Chief, Gov. Boggs to raise immediately, in his Division, four hundred men, mounted and equipped. This to be done because of the indications of Indian disturbances on "our immediate frontier" and recent civil disturbances of Caldwell, Daviess and Carroll Counties. Note: Similar letters to Generals John B. Clark, Samuel D.

Lucas, David Willock, Lewis Bolton, Henry W. Crowther and Thomas D. Grant. (page 20)

23. 1838 William Dryden, J. P., Daviess County To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo.

This petition relates to Dryden's actions taken as a result of Adam Black's affidavit and the appointment of Nathaniel H. Blakely as special deputy to serve writ issued by Dryden for the arrest of the parties listed in the affidavit. He reports the arrest of the men and requests the Governor to furnish civil officers for the counties of Daviess and Caldwell to execute the laws of the land. (pages 21-22)

24. * 1838 Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo. To B. M. Lisle, Sep 15 Adjutant General, Jefferson City, Mo.

Directs Lisle to issue an order to Gen. David R. Atchisson to use his troops to aid the civil Officers of Daviess County in executing their duties. (page 22)

25. 1838 B. M. Lisle, Adjutant General, Jefferson City, Mo. Sep 15 To Gen. David R. Atchison, 3d Div. Mo. Mi., Richmond. Mo.

Because the civil officers are unable to inforce the law without the aid of armed force, he orders Gen. Atchison to raise a command and aid the civil officers of Daviess County charged with the arrest of parties named in writ presented by William Dryden. (page 23)

26. * 1838 B. M. Lisle, Adjutant General, Jefferson City, Mo. Sep 18 To Capt. Childs, Boonville Guards, Boonville, Mo.

The Gov. orders Capt. Childs as commander of the Booneville Guards, to hold his company in readiness, provisioned and armed, to act immediately upon the Governor's orders in counties of Daviess and Caldwell. (page 23)

27. 1838 B. M. Lisle, Adjutant General, Jefferson City, Mo. Sep 18 To Gen. S. D. Lucas, 4th Div. Mo. Mi., Independence, Mo.

The Gov. orders Gen. Lucas to march immediately, with the 400 mounted men he was ordered to raise Aug. 30, to the scene of the difficulties and cooperate with Gen. Atchison.

NOTE: Similar letter addressed to Generals Lewis Bolton, John B. Clark and Thomas D. Grant. (page 24)

28. 1838 Gen. Alexander W. Doniphan, Headquarters, lst Sep 15 Brig., 3d Div. Mo. Mi., Camp at Grand River, Mo. To Gen. David R. Atchison, 3d Div. Mo. Mi., Richmond, Mo.

Letter concerns movements of militia into Caldwell and Daviess Counties in order to confiscate guns from Mormons and non-Mormons. Doniphan arrives at Far West and collects weapons then goes on to Millport where he negotiates between Mormons and non-Mormons, (pages 24-25)

29. 1838 Gen. David R. Atchison, Headquarters, 3d Div. Mo. Sep 17 Mi., Grand River, Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo.

> Letter relates to the movement of Atchison's Division from their headquarters at Grand River in Daviess County and the discovery of two to three hundred armed citizens of Livingston, Carroll and Saline Counties. Mormons gathered at Adam-on-diahmon. Others all armed men to their homes. Wants to discharge troops leaving only fifty men in each county. (page 26)

1838 Gen. David R. Atchison, Headquarters, 3d Div. Mo. Sep 20 Liberty, Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo.

> Letter on the Situation in Daviess and Caldwell Counties. Brigadier General Parks assigned to pacify the area, states that the Mormons, although quiet, are well armed "and their fanaticism, and their unalterable determination not to be driven, much blood will be spilt, and much suffering, if a blow is once struck, without the interposition of your Excellency." (pages 27-28)

1838 Hon. Austin A. King, Judge 5th Judicial Circuit, Sep 10 Richmond, Mo. To General David R. Atchison, 3d Div. Mo. Mi. (Included with No. 30)

insurrection. (page 29)

Letter suggests that Atchison "dispel the forces in Daviess and all the assembled armed forces in Caldwell, and while there cause those Mormons who refuse to give up to surrender and be recognized." Promises to cooperate with Atchison as best he can. (Enclosed petition of Citizens of Ray County to General Atchison requesting "aid to suppress this insurrection. (pages 28-29)

Petition of Citizens of Ray County to Gen. David R. Atchison, 3d Div. Mo. Mi. (Included with No. 31) Request Governor to order out militia and suppress

30.

31.

n.d.

Sep 27

Petition from certain Mormons, DeWitt, Mo. To 1838 32 Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo. Sen 22 Mormons of Carroll County asking for protection from lawless mob of one hundred and fifty armed men. (pages 29-30) Peter G. Glover, Secretary of State, Jefferson City. 33 1838 Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo. Sep 22 Secretary of State Peter G. Glover informs the Governor that he is sending Jesse B. Barber with important documents. They show no need to raise a certain Division of troops, (page 30) Gen. David R. Atchison, Headquarters, 3d Div. Mo. 1838 Mi., Liberty, Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson Sep 23 City, Mo. (Included with No. 33) States that problems in Caldwell and Daviess Counties have been put down by Brigadier General Parks and lawbreakers brought to justice. (page 31) 34. 1838 B. M. Lisle, Adjutant General, Headquarters of Sep 24 Mi., Jonesborough, Mo. To Maj. Gen. John B. Clark. 1st Div. Mo. Mi. Lisle informs General John Clark that "the troops under your command destined for that service be immediately discharged." Note: Similar letter sent to Generals H. W. Crowther, S. D. Lucas and Lewis Bolton. (page 31) 1838 Gen. H. G. Parks, Headquarters, 2d Brig., 3d Div. 35. Sep 25 Mo. Mi., Millport, Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo. Parks states that he has calmed Daviess and Caldwell Counties. A trial of Mormon lawbreakers would take place on Friday the 18th and he states "I am happy to say that my exertions as those of Major General Atchison and the officers and men under my command have been crowned with success." (pages 32-33) Gen. H. G. Parks, Headquarters, 2d Brig., 3d Div. 36. 1838 Sep 25 Mo. Mi., Millport, Mo. To Gen. David R. Atchison, 3d Div. Mo. Mi., Liberty, Mo. Has advised the Governor that no more troops will be needed against the Mormons, fears some men will attempt to attack the Mormons. (pages 33-34) 37. 1838 Gen. David R. Atchison, 3d Div. Mo. Mi., Liberty,

Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo.

Atchison informs the Governor that things in Daviess County are going well and that any talk to the contrary are "exaggerated statements of designing or half crazy men." (page 34)

38. 1838 Gen. Samuel D. Lucas, 4th Div. Mo. Mi., Boonville, Oct 4 Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo.

Lucas relates that he has confronted a force of 200 Mormons who claimed the non-Mormons were moving on them. He is afraid that the citizens of Carroll County will attack Mormons if any non-Mormon is killed. (pages 34-35)

39. 1838 Gen. David R. Atchison, 3d Div. Mo. Mi., Boonville, Oct 5 Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo.

Reports to Boggs that situation has changed. Included is copy of a letter from Brigadier General Parks stating that citizens of Carroll County were trying to drive Mormons out. Daviess County still quiet. (page 35)

40. 1838 Report of the Committee of Chariton County signed by John W. Price and William K. Logan.

Meeting with non-Mormons near DeWitt. Plans to force Mormons out of DeWitt. Request for intervention by civil authorities. (page 36)

41. 1838 Gen. H. G. Parks, 2d Brig., 3d Div. Mo. Mi., 5 miles Oct 7 from DeWitt, Mo. To Gen. David R. Atchison, 3d Div. Mo. Mi., Boonville, Mo.

Reports need for troops—calls on General Alexander Doniphan for aid. States that Carroll County men are violent and want Mormons out. Asks for visit by Governor. (pages 37-38)

42. 1838 Gen. David R. Atchison, 3d Div. Mo. Mi., Boonville, Oct 9 Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo.

Letter outlines problems of General Parks. Wants to get Mormons to sell land. Will forward communications from Parks to Governor. Feels Governor should meet him at Boonville. (page 38)

43. 1838 Gen. David R. Atchison, 3d Div. Mo. Mi., Boonville, Oct 16 Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo.

Informs the Governor that Mormons of Carroll County have sold out and left. Governor must move strongly to put down spirit of "mob and misrule" or else "let them to fight it out." (page 39)

44. 1838 Oct 9

Gen. John B. Clark, 1st Div. Mo. Mi., Boonville, Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo.

Cover letter from Clark and documents. Citizens of Carroll County petition Howard County citizens for aid against Mormons, statement of Adam Woods, citizens on the actions of Mormons in DeWitt, Carroll County. (pages 39-41)

45. 1838 Oct 13 Capt. Bogart, Elk Horn, Ray County, Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo.

Describes how he was prevented from moving against Mormons by General Parks. States that Mormons will overrun Daviess County. Asks for help from Governor before "our country is ruined." (pages 41-42)

46. 1838 Oct 21 William Morgan, Sheriff, Daviess County, Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo.

Affidavit of Morgan states that he saw Mormons burn store and house of Jacob Stollings. County in a state of terror. (pages 42-43)

1838 Sep 22 Affidavit of Philip Covington. (Included with No. 46)

Justice of Peace Covington states he saw Mormons burn Gallatin, rob a store and postoffice. Burning of local dwellings. (page 43)

47. 1838 Oct 21 Col. William P. Peniston, 60th Reg., 2d Brig., 3d Div. Mo. Mi., Daviess County, Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo.

Correspondence with affidavits from several individuals regarding the action of the Mormons burning Gallatin in Millport. He asks the government for aid against "this banditti of Canadian refugees." (pages 43-44)

Affidavit of Samuel Venable, 22 Oct 1838

Reports that he was with refugees from Mormons burning of Gallatin and that they included several women who were pregnent and had been forced out. (pages 44-45)

Affidavit of Jonathan J. Dryden, 22 Oct 1838.

Taken prisoner by Mormons and then released. Relates the Mormons told him they had to take up arms because they believed the Governor" to be as big a mob man as any of them." (page 45)

Affidavit of James Stone, 22 Oct 1838.

Testifies that Mormons forced him from his house at 10 o'clock at night. Saw Mormons stealing cattle. (page 45)

Affidavit of Thomas J. Martin, 22 Oct 1838.

Tells of Mormons capturing him and demanding that he tell them all he knew of the militia or he would be "laid on the sod and let the birds eat" him. (page 46)

48. 1838 Gen. David R. Atchison, 3d Div. Mo. Mi., Liberty, Oct 22 Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo.

Tells the Governor that nothing short of driving the Mormons from the county will satisfy the non-Mormons. Refuses to use troops to support mob. Awaits governor's orders. Includes letters from Generals Parks and Captain Bogart. (pages 46-47)

1838 Gen. H. B. Parks, 2d Brig., 3d Div. Mo. Mi., Richmond, Mo. To Gen. David R. Atchison, 3d Div. Mo. Mi., Liberty, Mo. (Included with No. 48)

Reports that a snow storm prevented him from joining General Doniphan. Saw at Adam-on-diahmon 500 Mormons under arms. They said "they had been driven from DeWitt and other places and here they were determined to stand and die rather than be driven from that place." Awaits orders (pages 47-48)

1838 Cpt. Samuel Bogart, Elk Horn, Ray County, Mo. To Oct 23 Gen. David R. Atchison, 3d Div. Mo. Mi., Liberty, Mo. (Included with No. 48)

Reports that Mormons have destroyed Gallatin and Millport and devastated Daviess County moving troops to Ray—Caldwell County border. Awaits orders. (page 48)

49. 1838 Citizens of Ray County, Richmond, Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo. Describes Mormon attacks on Citizens of the county. Loss of \$2,000 worth of property belonging to George Worthington. Says Mormons will destroy them if troops do not arrive to protect them. (page 49)

50. 1838 Thomas C. Burch, Richmond, Mo. To Governor Oct 23 Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo.

Burch writes that Mormon dissenters, opposed to the Danites, are testifying that the Danites are taking part in the raids on non-Mormons. States that Smith wants to revolutionize the United States and that Smith "is as lawless and consummate a scoundrel as ever was the veiled prophet Chovassin." (pages 50-51)

51. 1838 Proceedings of a Public Meeting in Ray County, Oct 24 Richmond, Mo.

A series of resolutions by local people requesting that Mormons be forced from the county with the aid of the militia by raising local volunteers. (pages 51-52)

52. 1838 Report of Messrs. C. R. Morehead, Wm. Thornton Oct 24 and Jacob Gudgel, Richmond, Mo.

Reports that Daviess County is destroyed and deserted by non-Mormons. Reports of cattle being stolen by Mormons and a slave being taken. (pages 52-53)

53. 1838 Hon. A. A. King, Richmond, Mo. To Governor Oct 24 Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo.

States that Smith made a speech to excite the people. Claims that Smith led three to four hundred men to burn Gallatin and Millport. States that there is a group of twelve called the "Destructives, whose duty it is to watch the movements of men and of committees and to avenge themselves for supposed wrongful movements against them by privately burning houses, property and even laying in ashes towns, etc." (pages 53-54)

54. 1838 Affidavit of Henry Marks, Ray County, Mo. Oct 24

The son of Mormons, not one himself, heard Mormons say they hauled off goods from Gallatin. Losses in Jackson County to be avenged from Daviess County. (page 55)

55. 1838 Affidavit of Adam Black, Daviess County, Mo. Oct 24

Claims he saw Daviess County plundered by Mormons. Witnessed burnings of houses including his own. Capture of prisoners, cattle stolen from Mr. Osburn, no civil officers left in Daviess County. (pages 55-57)

Affidavit of Thomas B. March, Richmond, Ray 56 1838 County, Mo. Oct 24 States that he was present in Adam-on-diahmon when Mormons returned from raids on Gallatin and Millport. Property taken by Mormons, Goods given to church leadership. Quotes Joseph Smith as saying he would convert the world to Mormonism as to choose between "Joseph Smith or the Sword." (pages 57-58) Affidavit of Orson Hyde. Richmond. Ray County. 1838 Oct 24 Mo Testifies that statements of Thomas March and himself are true, and supported by former Mormons and are convinced of the Mormon leaderships' immorality and impiety." (page 59) Wiley C. Williams and Amos Rees, Demoss's To 57 1838 Oct 25 Gen. John B. Clark, 1st Div. Mo. Mi. Aides to the Governor tell him of the state of affairs in Daviess County, Claim Mormons took 30,000 dollars worth of property. Fear the Mormons will move on Richmond. (pages 59-60) Letter from Sarshel Woods and Joseph Dickson. 1838 Oct 24 Carrollton, Mo. (Included with No. 57) Claim that Captain Bogart's troops were massacred by Mormons. Fear the Mormons will burn Richmond. Ask for help. (page 60) 58. 1838 Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo. To Gen. John B. Clark, 1st Div. Mo. Mi. Governor has heard of violence from his aides. Tells Clark to muster 400 mounted troops. Need to treat the Mormons "as enemies, and must be exterminated or driven from the state if necessary for the public peace." (page 61) 59 1838 E. M. Ryland, Lexington, Mo. To Messrs. Amos Rees and Wiley C. Williams. Requests that troops be sent to Richmond to prevent Mormons from burning the town. "The Mormons must leave the state or we will - one and all." (pages 61-62) 1838 B. M. Lisle, Adjutant General, Jefferson City To 60. Oct 26 Gen. John B. Clark, 1st Div. Mo. Mi. Governor orders 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th and 12th Divisions of militia called up to put down the Mormons. (pages

Gen. Samuel D. Lucas, 4th Div. Mo. Mi., Indepen-

62-63)

61.

1838

Nov 11

(pages 63-64)

Gen. John B. Clark, 1st Div. Mo. Mi., Richmond, 62. 1838 Nov 11 Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo. The appointment of Alfred W. Morrison as acting Commissary. (page 64) 63. 1838 Gen. John B. Clark, 1st Div. Mo. Mi., Richmond, Nov 10 Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo. Reports to the Governor that his troops arrived at Far West, that he has rounded up Mormon prisoners and is in the process of collecting evidence against them. Mormons must leave in the Spring. Does not trust Mormons. (pages 65-68) 64. 1838 Gen. Samuel D. Lucas, 4th Div. Mo. Mi., Indepen-Nov 7 dence, Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo. Position of commander of militia. Was called by General Parks. Did not know of Governor's orders. (pages 68-69) 1838 Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo. To Gen. John 65. Nov 6 B. Clark, 1st Div. Mo. Mi. Explains conflict over role of Lucas and Atchison in latter part of Mormon War. Lucas and Atchison both acting out of order. Clark is to take command and do what is necessary. (pages 69-70) 1838 Gen. Samuel D. Lucas, 4th Div. Mo. Mi., Indepen-66. Nov 5 dence, Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo. Reports to the Governor that he has received the surrender of the Mormons. Outlines conditions. Explains problems with General Clark. Awaits Governors orders. (pages 70-72) 67. 1838 Gen. Samuel D. Lucas, 4th Div. Mo. Mi., Camp near Nov 2 Far West, Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo. Explains the arrival of troops at Far West. Term struck with Colonel Hinkel. Mormon Commander marching units of troops. Actions of militia to Mormon surrender. (pages 72-75) 68. 1838 Gen. John B. Clark, 1st Div. Mo. Mi., Chariton, Mo. Oct 30 To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo. Tells of the orders issued by Governor and how he is

dence, Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo. Sending of report and prisoners to Richmond. Transmittal of reports. Problems with other officers.

put down Mormons. Asks Governor to come to "seat of war." (page 76) 1838 Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo. To Gen. John Nov 1 B. Clark, 1st Div. Mo. Mi., Chariton, Mo. Governor gives Clark authority to do what he needs to put down Mormons. "The ringleaders of this rebellion should be made an example of; and if it should become necessary for the public peace, the Mormons should be exterminated or expelled from the state." 1838 Gen. Robert Wilson, 2d Brig., 1st Div. Mo. Mi., Nov 14 Adam-on-diahmon, Mo. To Gen. John B. Clark, 1st Div. Mo. Mi., Richmond, Mo. Reports actions of the Mormons. Attitude of people toward them. Problems with Mormons, Wilson's feelings about Mormons. Return of stolen property by Mormons. (pages 77-79) 1838 Gen. John B. Clark, 1st Div. Mo. Mi., Richmond, Nov 14 Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo. Informs Governor of trial of Mormons. Reports escape of some Mormon leaders. Is upset over situation in regard to Atchison's role in Mormon disturbances. (pages 79-80) 1838 Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo. To Gen. D. Nov 12 Willock, Commanding detachment at Huntsville. (Enclosed with No. 71) No need for him to proceed to Far West. (pages 80-81) 1838 Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo. To Gen. John Nov 15 B. Clark, 1st Div. Mo. Mi., Richmond, Mo. No provision for appointment of A. W. Morrison as Commissary General. Will expect report shortly. (page 81) 1838 Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo. To Gen. John Nov 19 B. Clark, 1st Div. Mo. Mi., Richmond, Mo. Prisoners should be turned over to civil authority to be tried, no court martial. "One thing however is

> certain, that as soon as an insurrection is quelled and peace restored, the military authority ceases. (pages

> trying to carry them out. Asks the Governor to please come to see the troops in action. (pages 75-76)

Gen. David R. Atchison, 3d Div. Mo. Mi. and Gen.

Samuel D. Lucas, 4th Div. Mo. Mi., Richmond, Mo.

Tells Governor that they have raised 2,000 troops to

To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo.

1838

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81-82)

Oct 28

74.	1838 Nov 28	Senator Daniel Ashby (Tenth Senatorial District), Jefferson City, Mo. To Gen. John B. Clark, 1st Div. Mo. Mi.
		A description of the Battle at Haun's Mill by a participant who was a member of the legislature. (pages 82-83)
75.	1838 Oct 30	Gen. John B. Clark, 1st Div. Mo. Mi., Camp at Chariton, Mo. To Gens. Samuel D. Lucas, 4th Div. and David R. Atchison, 3d Div.
		Militia is on road to Richmond. Will send orders. Will wait to hear if Governor will meet him, if not will go to Richmond. (pages 83-84)
76.	1838 Nov 1	Gen. John B. Clark, 1st Div. Mo. Mi., Camp near Carrollton, Mo. To Gens. Samuel D. Lucas, 4th Div. and David R. Atchison, 3d Div.
		Arrival of Lucas and Atchison at Far West. They should protect non-Mormons. Hold all prisoners until Clark arrives. Block Mormon attempts to leave Far West by the north. Hopes Governor will join him tomorrow. (pages 84-85)
77.	1838 Nov 3	Gen. John B. Clark, 1st Div. Mo. Mi., Richmond, Mo. To Gen. Samuel D. Lucas, 4th Div. Mo. Mi.
		Wants to know of Lucas's movements. Angry he has not been kept informed. "I have heretofore directed you to report to me of your movements in your operations against the Mormons, but you have not done so or even sent me a line except a pencil scrawl accidentally found in the bar room of the tavern at Richmond." Issues orders on holding prisoners and collecting arms. (page 85)
78.	1838 Nov 4	Gen. John B. Clark, Headquarters Mo. Mi., Far West, Mo. To Gen. H. G. Parks, 2d Brig., 3d Div. Mo. Mi.
		Alright to obey Lucas' orders. Take all male Mormons prisoners. Protect property "as far as possible." Will settle property disputes when he gets there. (pages 85-86)
79.	1838 Nov 7	Gen. John B. Clark, Headquarters Mo. Mi., Far West, Mo. To Gen. Robert Wilson, 2d Brig., 1st Div. Mo. Mi.
		Wilson will march to Adam-on-diahmon. Restore

citizens to property and bring criminals in. Take them to Keytesville; may do all that is necessary. (page 86)

80. 1838

Certificate of Mormons as to the conduct of Gen. Clark and his troops, Richmond, Mo.

Submitted by W. W. Phelps, George Walter, John Cleminson, G. M. Hinkel and John Corrill.

Happy with behavior of the troops under Clark's command. Approve modification of orders that allow Mormons to stay until Spring and "Feel it duty bound to say that the conduct of the Gen., his staff officers and troops, was highly honorable as soldiers and citizens, as far as our knowledge extends." (page 87)

81. 1838 Nov 25 Gen. Robert Wilson, 2d Brig., 1st Div. Mo. Mi., Keytesville, Mo. To Gen. John B. Clark, 1st Div. Mo. Mi.

Mormons at Adam-on-diahmon willing to move to Far West; condition of Mormons; actions of non-Mormons good conduct of the troops; attitude toward Mormon leadership. "It is impossible to witness these scenes of distress without feeling the deepest indignation against the leaders of these people, who under the sacred name of religion, have caused their followers to commit the most horrid crimes ever perpetrated in any country, and that to, as they allege, for the advancement of the Kingdom of Christ." (pages 87-88)

82. 1838 Nov 29 Report of Gen. John B. Clark, 1st Div. Mo. Mi., Jefferson City, Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo.

Outlines the actions of Lucas and Atchison's troops at Far West. Explains Lucas' terms of surrender. Ordered Lucas to hold prisoners. Set up court to recommend the leaders to be turned over to civil courts. Importance of testimony by Sampson Avard. Defends his troops against accusations, Mormons actions in the state. (pages 89-93)

83. 1838 Nov 29 M. Arthur Esq. To the Representatives from Clay County, Liberty, Mo.

Asks legislature to help Mormons who are under attack. Outlines insults against Mormon women and "plundering the poor devils of all means of subsistance... leaving the poor Mormons in a starving and naked condition." Suggest a group of 25 men under George M. Pryer guard borders of Caldwell County. (pages 94-95)

84. 1838 Dec 23 Hon. A. A. King, Judge 5th Judicial Circuit, Richmond, Mo. To Governor Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo.

States that some charges against non-Mormons actions toward Mormons are true. Actions of those who take issue with government are unfair. Cites rumours about Arthur's role in land dealings. Say they will not move. Need for militia to supervise. (pages 95-96)

85. * 1839 Feb 18 Governor Lilburn W. Boggs, Jefferson City, Mo. To Col. Wiley C. Williams, Aide to the Governor.

Arms taken to be returned to Mormons. Capt. Pollard to turn over weapons. (page 96)

EVIDENCE

86. 1838 Nov 12 Evidence given before Judge Austin A. King in trial of Joseph Smith, Jr. and others for high treason and other crimes against the State.

State vs. Joseph Smith, Jr. et al WITNESSES FOR THE STATE

Witness Sampson Avard, Leader of Danites.

Details the formation of the "Sons of Dan" or Danites and their actions against non-Mormons and the role of Joseph Smith. Includes constitution of Danites and petition of Mormon leadership (June 1838) against Oliver Cowdrey, David Whitmer, William W. Phelps and Lyman E. Johnson (Dissenters) for stealing. (Missing from originals - statement on Hiram Smith). (pages 97-108)

Witness Nehemiah Odle

Testifies that he was present at Crooked Creek action against Captain Bogart on October 25, 1838 and that orders were given to fire on non-Mormons. (page 108)

Witness Captain Samuel Bogart, Commander of volunteer unit against Mormons.

Relates the attack on him by Mormons at Crooked River. Includes the order issued by Atchison for Bogart to patrol country between Caldwell and Ray County. (page 108)

Witness Wyatt Cravens, Member of Bogarts Volunteers. Captured by Mormons after Crooked Creek.

Claims Mormons attempted to shoot him by pretending to let him escape. (page 109)

Witness Maurice Phelps, Mormon, Present at Crooked River battle.

Claims he did not take active part in battle and knew of the Danites. (pages 109-110)

Witness John Carrill, Mormon dissenter and State Representative from Caldwell County.

Testifies that he was opposed to actions against dissenters and opposed to the Danites. Comments on Joseph Smith's views on lawsuits against him and actions against property of non-Mormons. (pages 110-113)

Witness James C. Owens (Mormon dissenter). Present at Far West, October 30, 1838.

States that Joseph Smith urged the men to fight and confiscate property. Smith denounced actions against him. (page 113)

Witness Nathanial Carr, Mormon.

Describes the actions of Mormon units in Far West. Letter received from Smith saying all was well in Daviess County. (page 114)

Witness John Cleminson, Mormon Dissenter and Clerk Caldwell County Circuit Court.

Relates the actions of Joseph Smith in blocking suit against him and the Mormon burning of Gallatin and Millport. (pages 114-116)

Witness Reed Peck, Mormon Dissenter.

Describes the beginnings of the Danites, Joseph Smith's attitude toward stealing and the actions of Smith and Rigdon the "O, don't men" (dissenters). States that stolen goods were deposited at Bishop's store. (pages 116-120)

Witness James C. Owen (second testimony).

States that he does not think William Whitman was on the last expedition to Daviess County. (page 120)

Witness William W. Phelps, Mormon Dissenter.

Describes actions by Mormon leadership to set up Danites and the attempt to take away Phelps post-mastership. Recounts statements by Rigdon on the actions against dissenters and non-Mormons. (pages 120-125)

Witness George M. Hinkle, Commander of Mormon Troops.

Relates the reaction of Joseph Smith toward stealing property, the battle with Bogart's troops, and

Smith's views on "Mahomet" (Mohammed). The reaction of Joseph Smith to criticism is also noted. (pages 125-129)

Witness William Splawn, Citizen, Daviess County.

Claims he saw defendents, James H. Rollins and Jesse D. Hunter with the Mormon forces two days after raid on Gallatin. (page 130)

Witness Thomas M. Odle - Resident of house of John Raglin.

Testifies that the Mormons searched for Raglin, forced Mrs. Raglin and him out of house. They stole their property and burned the house. James H. Rollins, Jeffe D. Hunter, Darwin Chase, and possibly Maurice Phelps were with the Mormons. (page 130)

Witness John Raglin.

Stated that he saw Mormons enter Gallatin numbered 150 to 200 and drive residents out and he learned later that they burned several buildings. (page 131)

Witness Allen Rathlun.

Testified that he was in Far West and saw defendent Carn leave for Daviess County to collect beehives. Defendent Huntingdon asked for brimestone from him and saw them herding stolen sheep and cattle.

Witness Jeremiah Myers.

States he was part of the Mormon force that entered Gallatin. In the expendition to Gallatin were Joseph Smith, Lyman Wight, Washington Voorhees, Ebenezer Page, Francis Highbey, Daniel Carn, James H. Rollins, and maybe Maurice Phelps. (page 132)

Witness Andrew J. Job.

Testifies that he was captured by David Patten (Capt. Fearnaught) in Daviess County and saw ten houses set on fire. Further states that he heard Ebenezer Page claim that the "mob" burned their own homes. (pages 132-133)

Witness Freeburn H. Gardner.

States that he was "pressed" to go on expedition against Bogart. Heard Patten instruct the men on how to shoot. They only went part of the way and returned home. Darwin Chase was on the expedition. (pages 133-134)

Witness Burr Riggs.

Testifies that he heard Joseph Smith tell George Robinson to whip all who questioned "the Presidency" (church leadership). He saw a great deal of plunder in Diahmon and the following defendents were with the expedition to Daviess County: George W. Robinson, Alacon Ripley, Jacob Gates, Geo. W. Harris, Jesse D. Hunter, Geo. Grant, Thomas Rich, Alex. McRay, John S. Higbey, Ebenezer Robinson, Edward Partridge, Daniel Carn. On the expedition against Bogart he saw P. P. Pratt, Darwin Chase, and Norman Shearer. The establishment of spy company by Rigdon is also noted. (pages 134-136)

Witness Elisah Camron.

Relates a Conversation with Lymen Wight: when told there was no mob but the militia, wight "appeared to be very angry, and said he would fight anyone that might come against them - that he did not care what came." (page 136)

Witness Charles Bleckley - Present at Millport.

States that he saw Joseph Smith, Lyman Wight, Geo. W. Robinson witness a house burning. Smith claimed it was started by non-Mormons. Wight told people to take their families out. (page 136)

Witness James Cobb.

States that he was present at Millport where he saw Joseph Smith, Lyman Wight, Geo. W. Robinson, Mr. Turner and a son of Mr. Josiah Morin burning a stable. (page 136)

Witness Jesse Kelly. (Citizen of Daviess County)

Testifies that he was prisoner along with Addison Price and heard Alexander McRay state that the Mormons said "after we get possession of Daviess to take Livingston; and after that, keep on till we take possession of the whole State." McRay said mob burned their own houses. (page 137)

Witness Addison Price.

Testifies that he was captured with Kelly and heard McRay make threats against the Governor and promise to drive non-Mormons from the state. "They inquired of me if I knew there were any mobs coming against them; I answered that I knew of none, they said that the whole state was a mob." (pages 137-138)

Witness Samuel Kimbel.

States that he lived near Far West and was forced to join Mormon forces in Far West about a week before

militia arrived. He heard Joseph Smith denounce the Governor and the state as a "damned mob." (page 138)

Witness John Whitmer.

Testifies that he heard Joseph Smith complain of lawsuits and that he would not let suit be brought against him. Smith threatened to kill the legal officers. Rigdon threatened to kick the head off of process servers and Alanson Ripley denounced the laws. George W. Robinson said that "when God spoke he must be obeyed." Notes Smith's views on property. "In telling Mr. Smith that I wished to be governed by the laws of the land," he answered "Now you wish to pin me down to the law." (pages 138-139)

Witness James B. Turner.

Relates the burning of Millport and a conversation with Mormon leadership. Comments on burning of Gallatin and the movement of volunteers in Clay and Ray Counties. (pages 139-140)

Witness George W. Worthington. (Citizen of Gallatin)

States that his house was surrounded by Mormons and property taken from him. Captain Patten was in command. His house was burned and he was sent to Diahmon where he saw his stolen property. (pages 140-141)

Witness Joseph H. McGee.

Testifies that he was present at the burning of Gallatin on October 18th. He saw Mormons taking goods out of storehouse and heard Parley Pratt order goods removed before burning of storehouse. Gives list of articles taken from McGee's store and other property. (page 141)

Witness John Lockhart.

States that he served in Bogart's company and was one of the picket guards the Mormons approached. They refused to drop their arms and fired. He fired back. (page 142)

Witness Porter Yale.

Present at Gallatin where Mormons burned his father's house. (pages 142-143)

Witness Benjamin Slade.

Present at meeting at school house at Far West where Rigdon stated that everyone must take part in the war and suggested that they kill anyone who attempted to leave Caldwell County. (page 143)

Witness Ezra Williams.

States that on the last expedition to Daviess County he saw the following Mormons: Joseph Smith, Lyman Wight, Hiram Smith, George W. Robinson, Parley P. Pratt, Jacob Gates, Jesse D. Hunter, George Grant, Frances Higbey, Geo. Kimbel, Morris Phelps, Norman Shearer and Lyman Gibbs. Shearer was present at the attack on Bogart's troops and at the burning at Gallatin. (pages 143-144)

Witness Addison F. Green.

States he was with the spy company at Far West and heard Rigdon threaten anyone who tried to run away. He was taken prisoner. (page 144)

Witness John Taylor. Resided in Ray County near the Caldwell line.

Confronted Mormon troops returning from battle with Bogart. Lyman Gibbs accused him of being part of a mob. (page 144)

Witness Timothy Lewis.

He was at Diahmon during the last expedition to Daviess County and saw a great deal of plunder. The Mormons said there was no law in the State, but that a law was about to be established by a higher Power, to be given by revelation.

Witness Patrick Lynch. A clerk in Stolling's store in Gallatin.

He saw Mormons move goods out of the store and saw the same articles from store in a Diahmon storehouse; Post Office and treasurer's records burned in fire. (page 145)

WITNESSES FOR DEFENSE

Witness Malinda Porter. Resided in the house of Lyman Wight.

States that Wight had taken no property and that he did not go on any raids. (page 146)

Witness Delia F. Pine.

States that she also lived in the Wight house. Claimed Wight never left Diahmon and not out of her sight for more than an hour. (pages 146-147)

Witness Nancy Rigdon.

States that she heard Sampson Avard say "that he would swear to a lie to accomplish an object; that he had told many a lie and would do so again." States that her father, Sidney Rigdon, went out to see the wounded. (page 147)

Witness Jonathan W. Barlow.

Stated that Joseph Smith and Lyman Wight went off together to see Captain Patten who was wounded. Joseph Smith and Lyman Wight did not leave the house afterward. (page 147-148)

Witness Thorit Parsons.

Stated that he was living in Caldwell County and forced to leave by Bogart's men. He waited on forces from Clinton to move on Far West. (page 148)

Witness Ezra Chapman.

Stated that he was at Lyman Wight's house and that Wight never left Diahmon. (page 148)

WITNESSES FOR THE STATE

Witness Arza Judd, Jr.

Testified he was at Thorit Parsons' house when Bogart's man came up and ordered them to leave. (pages 148-149)

Witness Asa Cook, a volunteer in Captain Bogart's Unit.

Stated that he never saw Parsons but told Mormon man he did see that he was in the militia. In response to Mr. Lockhart's question responded that he was the Lieutenant of the company but saw or gave no orders to move Parsons or anyone else. (page 149)

87. 1838 Nov 12

Verdict of Judge King: King Follet, Benj. Jones, Geo. W. Morris, Elijah Newman, Moses Clawson and Daniel Shearer, discharged; Joseph Smith, Jr., Lyman Wight, Hiram Smith, Alex McRay, Caleb Baldwin and Sidney Rigdon, guilty of treason to be transferred to Clay County for trial; Parley Pratt, Norman Shearer, Darwin Chase, Lyman Gibbs and Maurice Phelps, guilty of murder of Moses Rowland. Transferred to Ray County for trial; George W. Robinson, Alanson Ripley, Washington Voorhees, Sidney Tanner, Jacob Gates, Joseph Hunter, George Grant, Thomas Rich, John S. Higbey, Ebenezer Page, Ebenezer Robinson,

James M. Henderson, David Pettigrew, Edward Partridge, Francis Higbey, George Kemble, Joseph W. Younger, Daniel Carn, James H. Rowlins, Lemuel Bent, Jonathan Dunham, Joel S. Miles and Clark Hallett, guilty of arson, burglary, robbery and larceny to be moved to Daviess County. (pages 150-151)

n.d. O. H. Searcy to Gen. Clark.

Believes this is all the testimony. Includes list of witnesses. (page 151)

CERTIFICATES

88. * 1841 1841 Office of Sec. of State, James L. Minor To Circuit Clerks of Boone, Daviess and Ray Counties.

NOTE: Only Minor's letter is missing from Item 88

Send copies of certificates that deal with indictments against Mormons so that they may be included in publication, this will "assist in clearing the aspersions which are now so industriously circulated against our State." (page 152)

Circuit Court Clerk of Boone County, Riger N. Todd: The following were moved to Boone County on a change of venue, Lyman Wight and William Osburn, "Indictment for obstructing process;" never delivered to Boone County, charge dismissed. (page 153)

State of Missouri vs. Jacob Gates, Hiram Smith, Thomas Rich, Joseph Smith, Jr., Lyman Wight, E. Robinson, William Whiteman, Lemuel Bent, Joseph W. Younger, David Pettigrew, Edward Partridge, George W. Robinson, Washington Voorhees, Jesse D. Hunter, James H. Rawlins, Sidney Tanner, David Carn, Alanson Ripley, James Worthington, George W. Harris, Alexander McRay, Ebenezer Brunson, Thomas D. March, James Durphey, Perry Durphey, George Hinkle, Arthur Morrison, Elias Higbey, Parley P. Pratt. Reynolds Calhoun, Vincent Knight, George Morey, Daniel Carn, Caleb Baldwin, Ebenezer Page, Finley Page, Rosewell Stephens, Jabez Durphey. Moses Dailey, Benj. Durphey and James Whittaker: (indictment for treason) change of venue from Daviess County to Boone County. Joseph Smith, Jr., Lyman Wight, Hiram Smith, Caleb Baldwin and Alex McRay, not transferred.

no charge on file against the other defendents; no defendents appearing, case dismissed. (page 153)

State of Missouri vs. Caleb Baldwin, Arthur Morrison, Elias Higvey, Thomas D. March, Lyman Wight, Ebenezer Brunson, Joseph Smith, Jr., Jeffe D. Hunter and Parley P. Pratt. (indictment for arson) no defendents appeared; charge dismissed. (page 154)

State of Missouri vs. Jacob Gates, Hiram Smith, Thomas Rich, Joseph Smith, Jr., Lyman Wight, E. Robinson, William Whitman, Lemuel Bent, Joseph Younger, David Pettigrew, Edward Partridge, George W. Robinson, Washington Voorhees, James H. Rawlins, Sidney Tanner, David Carn, Alanson Ripley, James Worthington, George W. Harris, Alexander McRay, Ebenezer Brunson, Thomas D. March, James Durphy, Parley P. Pratt, Reynolds Calhoun and Jesse D. Hunter (indictment for arson) "there being no recognizance on file . . . the cause after being continued for some time on the docket, was dismissed." (page 154)

State of Missouri vs. Joseph Smith, Jr., Lyman Wight, Moses Dailey, Joseph Younger, Perry Durphey, Ephraim Ownes, John Temmon, James Whittaker, Alanson Brown, James Bingham, Amos Tubbs, Absalom Sentchfield, William Aldridge, George Smith and Caleb Baldwin (indictment for riot)" there being no recognizance on file . . . the cause after being continued on the docket for some time, there being no appearance of the defendents was dismissed." (page 154)

State of Missouri vs. Joseph Smith, Jr. (indictment for receiving goods) cause dismissed, . . . defendent not appearing. (page 155)

State of Missouri vs. James Worthington, Cornelius D. Lott, Joseph Smith, Jr. and Lyman Wight (indictment for larceny) cause dismissed . . . no appearance of the defendants. (page 155)

State of Missouri vs. Parley P. Pratt, Maurice Phelps and Lyman Gibbs (indictment for murder), Phelps and Pratt escape from jail, cause dismissed; Gibbs discharged. (page 155)

State of Missouri vs. King Follett (indictment for robbery) was acquitted and "discharged from custody." (page 155)

State of Missouri vs. Caleb Baldwin, Washington Voorhees, James Worthington, George A. Smith, Moses Dailey, William Aldridge, Absalom Lentchfield, Amos Tubbs, Perry Durphey, James Bingham, Ephraim Owens, John Temmens, James Whittaker, Alanson Brown, James Wilson, John Wood and A. McRay (indictment for burglary) "suit dismissed." (page 156)

89. * 1841 Mar 18 Robert Wilson, Clerk of Circuit Court of Daviess County to Sec. of State James L. Minor, Gallatin, Mo.

Outlines the various indictments against the Mormons; points out those sent to Boone County on a change of venue; covers charges dropped on nolle prosequi, i. e. an agreement by the prosecutor not to pursue legal action. (pages 156-157)

90. * 1841 Mar 18 Robert Wilson, Clerk of Circuit Court To Sec. of State James L. Minor, Gallatin, Mo.

Copies of appended testimony from files of John Wright and Elijah Folwy, Justices of the Peace; testimony of Adam Black on encounter with Lyman Wight and Sampson Avard; role played by mob to threaten Black (pages 159-163)

91. 1841 Mar 19 Elliott Roberts, Clerk, Caldwell County Circuit Court to Sec. of State.

Caldwell County jail had Sidney Rigdon; indicted for treason in Caldwell County; Rigdon left state, forfeited bail.

NOTE: No certificate has been received in Ray County. (page 163)

Certificate by Sec. of State Minor testifying that material contained "true and correct copies of the evidence, orders letters, etc., from the papers filed. (page 163)

Adam-on-diahmon (or Diahmon)

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The following entries denote all personal and place names found in both the manuscript and printed versions of the records of the Joint Committee to Investigate the Late Mormon Disturbances. Each entry is identified by one or more *item numbers* by which they may be found within this guide. Since all names listed below are not included in the abstract for each item, the originals or printed version must be consulted.

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